

From: [Winfield, Sarah](#)
To: [Wasem, Russell](#)
Subject: RE: here's that table
Date: Tuesday, September 24, 2013 4:12:36 PM

I'll give comments tomorrow morning on the last email you sent. Thanks!

From: Winfield, Sarah
Sent: Tuesday, September 24, 2013 4:12 PM
To: Wasem, Russell
Subject: here's that table

I don't have bromethalin in it, because it's not part of the 12 d-con products (right?). but I can add it and send to you if helpful for this talk.

Sarah

In order to be consistent across rodenticides and species, the NTW assessment relied on the LD50 values from the standard laboratory rat (*Rattus norvegicus*) adjusted to account for the different body weights of the test species (rat) and non-target organism (in this case, a small (a 4 lb [1.8 kg] chihuahua) and medium sized dog (a 65 lb [29.5 kg] Labrador).^[1] [\[OGC/SBG1\]](#)

	Approximate amount of bait needed to ingest a dose likely to be lethal		
	Warfarin	Brodifacoum	Difethialone
1.8 kg mammal (chihuahua)	5-12 g (0.18-0.42 oz.)	10 g (0.35 oz.)	24 g; (0.85 oz.)
29.5 kg mammal (Labrador)	45-98 (1.6-3.5 oz.)	85 (3 oz.)	196 (6.9 oz.)

^[1] An LD50 is a standard measurement of acute toxicity that is stated in milligrams (mg) of pesticide per kilogram (kg) of body weight. An LD50 represents the individual dose required to kill 50 percent of a population of test animals (e.g., rats, fish, mice, cockroaches). Because LD50 values are standard measurements, it is possible to be useful in comparing relative toxicities among pesticides. The lower the LD50 dose, the more toxic the pesticide (<http://www.epa.gov/agriculture/ag101/pestlethal.html>). Note that the LD50 does not represent a threshold between safe and unsafe: Because the LD50 represents the median dose that has killed half of test subjects, some animals exposed to lower doses will die and other animals subjected to higher doses may survive. Nor does the LD50 reflect adverse effects other than mortality.